

New Jersey Energy Master Plan  
Strategy Template  
2005-2020

**Instructions**

*Use this document as a template for providing suggestions on strategies/actions for specific objectives provided in **Section 2: Goals, Objectives, and Performance Measures**. Using this page as an instruction guide, fill in the blank tables for each recommended strategy separately.*

**Objective**

*List the objective from Section 2: Goals, Objectives, and Performance Measures for which the strategy is submitted. .*

**Strategy**

*Provide a description of the actions needed to achieve the objective.*

**Responsible Party**

*Provide the name(s) of the agency or organization responsible for the implementation of the strategy.*

**Timeline of action**

*List the incremental timeline of action for each strategy up to 2020.*

**Strategy outcome**

*List the expected incremental outcome(s) (results) of the strategy up to 2020.*

**Implementation cost**

*Provide the implementation cost.*

**Source of Funding**

*Provide source of funding to implement the strategy.*

**Indicators**

*List the suggested indicator(s) proposed to measure performance. Provide the data source of the indicator(s)*

**A. Current state of indicator:**

*List the current value of the indicator*

**B. Indicator Projection to 2020**

*Provide projected value of the indicator by 2020 to meet the expected outcome.*

SUBMITTED BY

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Objective

*Trane Systems, a business of American Standard, is uniquely positioned to support the state's energy master plan revision specifically in relation to the following objectives:*

***Resource Management: Electricity***

Objective 1: Attain technically feasible electricity efficiency and conservation gains of 19.95 million MWhs by 2020.

Strategy

We believe some of the steps that the state should consider include:

- **Establishment of an Advisory Panel of Energy Experts** comprised of representatives from consumer groups, environmental organizations and business & industry to support the revision of the Energy Plan by providing best practice examples and proposals to support each of the stated goals and objectives.
- **Passage of Performance Contracting Legislation** that would promote cost-effective energy efficiency and conservation options by commercial, industrial, governmental and residential energy users. This action would allow for negotiated energy performance agreements and significantly reduce energy consumption and reduce user costs.
- **Provide incentives for exceeding minimum efficiency standards** for cooling systems – roughly 50% of a building's energy usage is devoted to HVAC systems and incentives for capital investment in more-than-minimum efficient technologies and systems, taking advantage of today's best available technology, would provide major improvements in energy efficiency. A high standard can help the state meet its energy goal, can spur technology improvements and is a meaningful step that can be implemented today. We propose that the state mandate high efficient chillers for large buildings in the public sector (such as schools and government offices) to the best 25% of chillers available with 2 or more competitors such as the US Dept of Energy has mandated. For the private sector, incentives should be provided to encourage upgrades to high efficient chillers (best 25% of chillers available with 2 or more competitors). For small applications such as homes and small businesses, we propose incentives on equipment that meets or exceeds Energy Star standards.

Responsible Party

Timeline of action

1. Advisory Panel—immediate
2. Passage of Performance Contracting Legislation—next legislative session
3. Provision of incentives for exceeding minimum efficiency standards for cooling systems—immediate

Strategy outcome

Energy efficient HVAC systems can play a significant role in managing the state's limited energy resources. Inefficient HVAC systems are being installed in many projects, worsening an already significant energy problem. Significant improvements in energy efficiencies can be made by implementing currently available and cost-effective technologies and equipment. In addition, implementing maintenance and repair technologies that ensure HVAC system quality and reliability results in continued energy efficiency.

Implementation cost

1. Advisory panel—no cost
2. Passage of Performance Contract Legislation—no cost to state; costs for new installations, energy efficiency improvements (lighting, insulation, etc.) can be financed through the cost savings provided over the life of the contract
3. Provision of incentives for exceeding minimum efficiency standards for cooling systems—unknown at this time although a number of funding options are available

Source of Funding

1. Advisory panel—no cost
2. Passage of Performance Contract Legislation—no cost
3. Incentives for exceeding minimum standards:
  - o Public utilities could fund the incentives since more efficiency means less capital infrastructure investments and less demand on the grid

Funding sources      Yes    No

Private sector funds  
Public sector funds  
Consumer/ratepayer Funds

Combination

Indicators

Economic indicator: GSP in relation to Energy Efficiency

Source

A. Current state of indicator

As the economy grows, the energy efficiency of the State should increase. New Jersey's economy has increased its energy efficiency at least 1.5% per year between 1990 and 2004.

B. Indicator Projection to 2020.

The measures proposed have a direct correlation in sustaining or exceeding past performance.

Until timeline of implementation of the measures are more certain, it is difficult to fully quantify future projections.